

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 36.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST, Visits Moose Jaw 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDOUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

YOUR SPARE TIME Men, women, to conduct business at home. Work is simply writing and copying lists of addresses received from local advertising, to be forwarded to us daily. No canvassing, no previous experience required, but plain writers preferred. Permanent work & to those content to earn \$5 or more weekly in spare time. Apply to WARREN P. Co., London, Ont.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

CHRISTMAS '96

I am just receiving my X'mas stock of....

Pears, Apples, Grapes, Figs.

Also Pure Canadian Honey at 15 cts. per lb.

- - CANDIES - -

Our stock of Christmas Candies is complete as usual.

Tobacco and Cigars Constantly on Hand.

.....Thos. Healey,

Call and Examine Goods.

Octavius Field,

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Business For Sale.

All outstanding accounts must be settled at once.

## : NOW : IN STOCK

A Large Assortment of High Grade American Watches.

Vanguard, . . . 21 Jewell  
Crescent St., . . . 17 Jewell  
Appleton Tracy & Co., 17 Jewell  
B. W. Raymond, . . 17 Jewell  
C. P. R. Special, . . 17 Jewell

REPAIRING PROMPTLY  
ATTENDED TO.

J. U. MUNNS.

Aberdeen House

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and kalsomined throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boardinghouse in town

D. D. MacLEOD.

Roche : Percee

: COAL :

The Cheapest and Best Fuel on the Market.

\$4.00 (per ton) \$4.00

We are now prepared to supply this fuel at following prices:

At Car . . . . . \$4.00  
Delivered . . . . . \$4.25

This year the coal is a better quality than last year.

A trial is Solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

McDONALD & RIDDELL

. BICYCLES .

Do not buy until you have seen the latest improved and best wheel on the market.

Manufactured by the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company.

Three Grades: "Perfect," "Garden City," "Dominion"—Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

Special cash inducements; liberal terms for "time" purchasers.

J. A. CREAGH,  
Sole Agent, Moose Jaw.

## FARMERS

High Prices

Have been one of your greatest.....

Draw Backs

During the past ten years.....

You know it to your sorrow, but what has been the cause? THE CREDIT SYSTEM! No man can sell as cheap and do a credit business, as one who does a cash business only. We are with you in low prices, so give us a call and get our prices before you buy your.....

Bluestone.  
Barb Wire.  
Nails.  
Bolts.  
Shovels.  
Spades.  
Fence Staples.  
Hoes.  
Rakes.  
Rope.  
Paints.  
Glass.  
Oils.  
Forks.

And all kinds of staple hardware. We would also draw your attention to our complete stock of Groceries. Everything away down for SPOT CASH. Produce of all kinds will be taken when it is possible to handle it, and we will do all in our power to open up a market for your goods. Kindly give us a call.

Yours very truly,

J. A. Healey & Co.

## .. LAND ..

Choice Farms for Sale at Low Prices and on Easy Terms.

Buy now before immigrants come in and Prices Rise.

S.E.	34,	15,	24,	W. 2nd.
N.W.	14,	15,	25,	"
N.E.	15,	15,	25,	"
S.	24,	15,	25,	"
N.	18,	16,	15,	"
N.E.	32,	18,	25,	"
S.E.	4,	19,	25,	"
N.W.	16,	16,	26,	"
S.	6,	17,	26,	"
S.E.	24,	17,	26,	"
S.E.	12,	18,	26,	"
S.E.	16,	18,	26,	"
N.W.	24,	16,	27,	"
N.E.	28,	16,	27,	"
N.E.	36,	16,	27,	"
S.E.	10,	18,	27,	"
N.W.	22,	18,	28,	"

TERMS:—A small cash deposit, and balance extended over a term of years to suit purchaser, at a reasonable rate of interest.

G. A. MUTTLEBURY, Agent,  
49 Main St., Winnipeg.

Correspondence invited.

PHOENIX  
SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO—

H. W. Carter,  
MAIN ST. Next Door to Healey's

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

We are  
Meeting  
With Great  
Success...

OUR  
CLEARING  
SALE

But there still remain.....

Some  
Excellent  
Values

On the Sale Tables.....

Also great value in Boots—  
just call and see the bargains  
we are offering; it will pay you.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats  
the prices will surprise you as  
we are bound to clear them out.

Get a pair of those heavy  
pants, only \$1.25.

Winter Suits and Pea Jack-  
ets come under this heading to.

Dress Goods, all Winter  
Goods at cost to clear them out

A car load of Groceries to  
arrive shortly.

Customers!

Will do well to take a look  
through and see  
those goods.

You Will Find the Prices  
Marvellously Low.

T. W. Robinson.

## CONSERVATIVES

Met at Regina and Perfect Or-  
ganization for the North-  
West Territories.

The convention of Liberal Conserva-  
tives of the North-West, held at  
Regina last Saturday, was a large and  
fairly representative gathering. The  
delegation from Moose Jaw was com-  
posed of Messrs Capt. Smith, W. C.  
Sanders, J. P. A. Wilson, Laurence  
B. King, Sr., R. H. W. Holt, J. G.  
Gordon, Geo. Bennett and J. H. Smith,  
and among those present from other  
points were Messrs J. R. Neff, M. L.  
A., Senator Loughheed, Thos. Tweed,  
C. C. McCaul, N. R. Davin, and Hugh  
J. Macdonald, of Winnipeg, who ar-  
rived on the delayed eastern train  
early that morning. Mr. T. B. Baker  
would have accompanied the Moose  
Jaw delegation had he not been indis-  
posed.

Senator Loughheed was elected to the  
chair, and after a few brief remarks  
called upon Mr. Davin to outline the  
course it was intended to pursue. In  
a lengthy speech Mr. Davin showed  
the weakness which had been found to  
exist in their plan of campaign last  
election, and stated the great fault lay  
in lack of organization, which it was  
proposed to remedy. He submitted a  
constitution which provides ample and  
excellent machinery for the work con-  
templated.

Mr. C. C. McCaul, in presenting a  
report from the committee appointed  
to nominate officers, made a thoroughly  
patriotic speech. The report was  
seconded by Mr. Tweed, who, speaking  
of their nominee for president and  
leader, said he, Mr. Davin, was a man  
of whom all Conservatives were proud.  
The officers elected are: President, N.  
F. Davin, M.P.; Vice Presidents, Capt.  
Price, Thos. Tweed, ex M.L.A., F. W.  
G. Haultain, M. L. A., Jas. McKay,  
Esq.; Executive Committee, J. R.  
Neff, M. L. A., C. Elkington, T. B.  
Baker, W. C. Hamilton, Q.C., C. Ma-  
grath, M. L. A., Dr. Wilson, J. Clink-  
skill, M. L. A., Hiliard Mitchell, M. L.  
A.; Secretary, P. McArthur, Jr.;  
Treasurer, Thos. Tweed. The gen-  
tlemen elected as members of the Domi-  
nion advisory council are: N. F. Davin,  
M.P. and Senator Loughheed.

After the routine business of the  
convention had been dispensed with,  
Mr. Hugh John Macdonald was called  
upon, and gave a stirring and practical  
address. In the evening a mass meet-  
ing was held. Mr. Macdonald was the  
first speaker. As this was the first  
opportunity many Regina people ever  
had of hearing him they turned out in  
large numbers. He spoke for an hour  
and a quarter and held the attention of  
his audience closely as he reviewed the  
history of the two parties down to the  
present day. Mr. Davin, who followed,  
dwelt chiefly upon the actions of his  
local enemies. He took the ground  
that they had maligned, slandered and  
misrepresented him of late, and in his  
characteristic style replied to them.

Senator Loughheed, on account of the  
late hour, cut his address short. Mr.  
C. C. McCaul, of Calgary, and W. D.  
Cowan, of Regina, were each called  
upon and gave short addresses, after  
which the meeting closed with three  
cheers for Hugh John and Davin.

## The Patrons' Social.

The Moose Jaw Patrons of Industry may  
congratulate themselves on the success of  
their first social gathering, which took place  
in the town hall last Friday evening. The  
attendance was large and representative, but  
owing to the severity of the weather, the  
farmers of the district did not turn out in as  
large numbers as they would have done had  
the elements been a little more favorable. As  
it was there were about two hundred and  
fifty present, and among the guests could be  
seen many prominent townpeople. The  
tables were all nicely furnished with silver  
ware, bouquets, etc., and were heavily laden  
with the many delicacies which the ladies  
of Moose Jaw and district know so well how  
to prepare. Supper commenced at about a  
quarter to seven, and it was nine o'clock  
before all had satisfied the inner man. After  
the hall had been cleared of the tables and  
all comfortably seated, County President  
McLellan took the chair and presided  
during the rendition of an interesting and  
entertaining programme. It was expected  
that Grand President McInnis and Grand  
Secretary Hunter, of Regina, would be  
present, but owing to there being no train  
from the east during that day they were  
unable to attend, and many were greatly  
disappointed on that account, having come  
for the express purpose of hearing these  
gentlemen.

The following was the programme render-  
ed: Recitation, Mr. Wilcox; instrumental  
solo, Miss Marlett; song, Miss Ostrander;  
recitation, Miss Beesley; instrumental,  
Master Reg. Johnston; instrumental, Mrs.  
Hobbell; recitation, Mr. Boyd; song, Mr.  
Snow; instrumental, Miss Stevenson; song,  
Mr. Lang; recitation, Mr. Colpitts; recita-  
tion, Mr. Wootton; instrumental, Miss  
Wilson; song, Mrs. Tapley; instrumental,  
Miss Hensie Kent; God Save the Queen.

OFFICIAL CARD WAGHORN'S GUIDE. 5c

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from Page 8)

Mayor Bogue is suffering from a  
severe attack of neuralgia.

Mr. T. B. Baker is again on duty  
after a week's illness with bronchitis.

Mr. J. F. Lindsay, of the Massey-  
Harris Co., arrived in town yesterday.

Mr. Fred. Mitchell left yesterday  
morning for the Kootenay and will try  
his luck in the mining district.

J. A. Healey & Co. have been award-  
ed the contract for supplying the Moose  
Jaw P. of I. with bluestone this season.

On Monday last Mrs. T. E. Birbeck  
and family returned to their home in  
Regina after several months spent in  
Ontario.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons will have  
another battle for the championship of  
the world, at Carson City, on St.  
Patrick's Day.

Wednesday last was the thirty-sixth  
anniversary of the birthday of Hon.  
Clifford Sifton. He is the youngest  
member of the Cabinet.

The famous Le Roi mine of Rosa-  
land, is said to have been purchased by  
an English syndicate for the fabulous  
sum of five million dollars.

The meeting to organize a fire  
brigade announced to take place last  
evening will be held in the town hall  
to-night. It is hoped that there will  
be a good turn out.

The Department of Justice has re-  
fused to commute the sentence of  
Charcoal for the murder of Sergt.  
Wilde. He will be executed at Mac-  
leod on Friday next, March 12th.

A Kansas man has discovered that  
brandy can be made out of wet saw-  
dust. Now a discouraged prohibition-  
ist asks what chance can a good cause  
have when a man can go forth with a  
rip saw and get drunk on a fence rail.

Mr. Chas. Shepley, who left for the  
east on a visit some months ago, was  
married to Miss Camer at Florence,  
Ont., on Wednesday, March 3rd. Mr.  
Shepley and bride are expected home  
early next week. THE TIMES extends its  
congratulations.

Mr. C. A. W. Stunt left on Tuesday  
as a delegate from the Moose Jaw  
lodge to the fourth annual meeting of  
the grand lodge of the Ancient Order  
of United Workmen for Manitoba and  
the Territories, which convened at  
Winnipeg Wednesday morning.

Miss Tarte, daughter of the Minister  
of Public Works, who accompanied her  
father on his tour through the Terri-  
tories, has arranged to present a bell  
for the chapel in the village of Wolse-  
ley, where Mr. Tarte met a flattering  
reception from his countrymen.—Ex.

Two Dominion bye-elections occur  
during this month in Quebec, to give  
representation to Bonaventure and  
Champlain. The former seat was  
vacated by the death of the Liberal  
Member, Mr. Faurel; in the latter  
Mr. Marcotte, Conservative was de-  
prived of his seat by the judges in a  
protest trial.

The following registered at the  
dining hall this week:—W. G. Mc-  
Farlow, W. G. Pennington, B. Laikin,  
Winnipeg; F. Smith, J. F. Clearwater,  
Toronto; Thos. B. Miles, C. Carroll,  
Duluth; W. J. Farrow, Calgary; J.  
Youhill, Estevan; F. G. Simpson, P.  
Dickson, Wm. Moffatt, J. Hawke, C.  
H. Goodfroy, Winnipeg.

A new branch of the post office de-  
partment to be known as the "railway  
mail service branch," has been inaugu-  
rated and goes into effect at the com-  
mencement of next month. The ob-  
ject of this branch is to make the ser-  
vice more efficient and get rid of a lot  
of red tapeism. Heretofore the post  
office inspectors have concerned them-  
selves chiefly with the railway mail  
clerks, but in future they will attend  
strictly to their own duties, while the  
mail clerks will be looked after by  
Controller Armstrong, the head of the new  
branch.

As a result of a defective driving  
axle on engine No. 91, and owing to  
the heavy snow and a shortage of coal,  
the Prince Albert train due here  
Thursday night last week did not  
arrive until Monday. When they  
reached Bonington side track the  
freman discovered the main axle of  
the engine to be slightly cracked, which  
rendered the engine incapable of buck-  
ing the snow. The despatcher at  
Moose Jaw was wired and on Saturday  
morning a relief crew was sent out,  
which brought the delayed train to  
headquarters in safety.



# HERMANN.

## CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

"Man doomed to destruction!" cried Segest fervently, and starting to his feet, "listen to one who has continued so fast a friend to Rome that almost every German has become his foe. Go forward, the ruin thou art about to bring so complete, that not even the few cohorts thou speakest of shall survive. Away in the far distance the tribes are silently mustering, and they only wait until thou hast entered the snare. And who but Hermann has been the author of so unheard-of a union among our people? To the dauntless boldness of his own race he adds the wisdom and subtle arts of Italy; and like a viewless spirit his path has been through every tribe, and his whisper in every ear, while the chiefs have become his willing vassals. If thou wilt yet onward, then begin by throwing the conspirator and the leaders of Germany into chains, so that the hopes of the rebellious may be frustrated, and afterward thou shalt have leisure to seize and punish the guilty. Up, then! seize and bind; and let these withered arms be the first to receive thy fetters! I will endure bondage as frankly as I have suffered wounds for the safety of my people and the welfare of my country."

When the stern old chief had ended his strange request, a voice of earnest entreaty was heard from one of the centurions: "Oh, Varus, there is truth in his words; therefore dismiss them not without inquiry!" All eyes were turned for a moment toward the speaker, who was the veteran Septimius.

The words of Segest, although they so obviously compromised the safety of the German guests had produced upon these unsophisticated lovers of good cheer no impression whatever. In fact they were fast verging toward oblivion of the past, and insensibility to the future, which their deep potations were so calculated to inspire—or, to speak with more propriety, to render them drunk, as well as imperfectly skilled in Latin, so that when their countryman spoke of treason, their broad, open countenances betrayed no traces of conscious guilt, or even of apprehension. Fortunately, also for their cause, one of their number was an inveterate speech-maker, and no sooner did he hear the address of Segest, than his wonted love of haranguing came mightily upon him, and he, therefore, from his couch, and after several attempts to steady himself, he threw his arm into an oratorical attitude, striking down at unawares with the flourish a slave who waited at his elbow, and fixing his lack-lustre eyes upon Segest, he thus stammered forth: "Dost thou talk of duplicity?—Man of two faces and double form, I behold no traitor but thyself! Look at him, Varus, and ye assembled Romans, and say if he is fit to be trusted? Even now he flits hither and thither, like-like the winter streams of light upon our midnight skies. Stand still, and confront me steadily if thou canst! But no, he has fled, and my eyes can find him no longer! Ho, ho! my words have extinguished the eloquent Segest!"

A roar of laughter, and mad shouts of applause, especially from the younger officers, crowned the efforts of the tipsy orator, who was now so thoroughly obfuscated that a new hallucination seized him. He thought as the gay assembly and the rich turniture of the tent flitted before his vision, and the sounds of merriment rang in his ears, that he had been suddenly dismissed from the world into the northern paradise of battles and revelry. Turning, therefore, to Varus with a look of drunken solemnity, he suddenly exclaimed, "Mighty Odin, strong whirlwind of battle, and father of the slain! I have ascended from the cleaving of shields and the whistling of spears, while crowds of heroes were falling around me. But I come not without revenge. Receive, then, my humble offering, and smile upon the giver. It is the skull of a warrior with whom I grappled to the death! Behold, even yet it drops blood, although it shines like the gold of the strangers in the light of thy hall!" and with these words he presented the spearsman's skull, which he had so often emptied during the banquet.

This was too much even for the gravest, and a universal peal of mirth shook the drapery of the tent, and startled the sentinels at the entrance. In the meantime the exhausted speaker relapsed into his seat, and seemed to ponder upon his fancied tales with a bewildered look. Varus turned to Segest, who had been regarding the interruption and its effects with untiring disdain, and said to him, "Behold, Segest, how the matter ends, as it ought to do—in mirth and jest. If there be truth in wine, such men can not be false; and the tale thou canst form no plot that would be too deep for us to fathom. Resume, then, the place at the board, and give these idle fables to the winds."

"It may not be," replied the chieftain merrily, "I return to my home and my people. There I shall celebrate the exploits of thee and thy army, and recount the adventures of my conqueror." These words were spoken in a voice unheard by any but Varus, but in spite of their impressiveness they produced no effect upon the general. Casting a parting look upon the assembly, as men whom he should never again behold, and covering his face with his shaggy cloak, he rose, and with the old man's stride and was soon lost in the distant obscurity.

### III.

The warning of Segest had been in vain. On the morning that succeeded the banquet the tents were struck, the Roman army consisting of three veteran legions and six cohorts of Italian, Thracian, and auxiliary Germans, composed in all a force of nearly 50,000 men, was put in motion. With such a host how often had Rome swept whole kingdoms, and scattered the bones of her best appointed armies! And what danger, then, could be apprehended from the naked and undisciplined hordes of Germany? Thus at least reasoned Varus, so that he continued to march into the interior without hesitation, and advance far beyond the limits of any former Roman commander. And still it was marvellous the harmony that continued between the general and his guide; one soul seemed to animate them in the movements of the army, and Varus reaped the fruits of such a confidence by the ready submission of the natives upon his line of march. How indeed could it be otherwise, when Hermann himself was so indefatigable in procuring this submission? He came and went between the Romans and his countrymen with an incessant activity; and besides his own personal labours, he employed numerous emissaries—men whom he carefully selected, and who were called for upon upon errands of pacification. It was true, indeed, that the more remote and warlike tribes, toward whom the Romans were approaching, had taken up arms, and resisted the mission; but the forecast of Hermann had anticipated their purpose, and numerous detachments had been sent out to resist the insurgents. Go on, happy and victorious Varus! despite all thy predecessors have done by erecting trophies in regions which they never visited!

Such was the state of affairs at the close of the day's march into the territories of the Cherusci, and where the army had encamped for the night. Let us once more turn to that youth of so much renown, Segest, who last saw him in communion with the Vulture-head, the close of winter had dissolved the rays of the early spring, and the winds were chilled, and his gentle gales that whispered nothing but peace, while the forest birds began singing their first love-notes, that imparted a tenderness to the universal welcome. It was in such a night that Hermann again met with the beautiful Thunelda in the depths of a wood, and he, the inveterate hunter, was an ancient oak. But they did not meet as strangers; and it seemed as if many a happy meeting had been held between them since their first momentous interview. But what meant that wondrous change upon the maiden's countenance—a change more complete than that which the season itself had wrought? The sternness that had shined from her eloquent brow, and the proud flash of disdain and anger from her eyes, and in her eyes, and voice, and there, now, dwelt nothing but the glow of love, and the tender smile she meekly rested her arm upon the shoulder of her beloved, and watched with silent fondness the changes of his expressive features upon his face. A higher emotion than even that of love seemed for the moment to transport him; and when he spoke, it was in hurried, broken utterances, and a pent-up heart, rather than a spontaneous communication.

"Sold of my country, and ye surrounding elements, rejoice; ye shall still see and gladness to the first God of my country, look down on me, shall behold the ruin of the oppressor! The victim is enclosed, and only waits to be strangled to the altar! Ho, Germany, and the world, behold! I have let the air be bright and sharp! Hearst thou not the answer, Thunelda! There are voices from earth and heaven, and the winds from the north and south, there are voices from the homes of the living, and joyous murmurs from the dwellings of the dead, as they reply in triumphant accents, 'We come to help thee, O Hermann—my beloved Hermann!'"

The voice was as soft as the murmur of the wind when it scarcely stirs the leaf of the aspen; but the thunder of the storm, and the rushing of the wind to rouse the hero from his trance. He looked down with a smile of delight, and gathered the fond maiden into his arms, and she exclaimed with a burst of confident tenderness, "Hermann, thou art dear, thou art very dear to me, because thou so lovest thy country."

"And thou art very dear to me, Thunelda, because thou art the living spirit of my country. In what land or among what people could I so find the devoted womanhood! I have therefore held counsel with thee, and preference to the gray heads of experienced senators, and thy words spoke courage and hope when the voices of the world were false. My heart was breaking while I was compelled to smile upon my tyrants, but thou hast endured, and when our people shall be free, and our country shall speak in future days of the deliverance of Germany, the deed shall be complete with thee."

"I have obtained all that a daughter of our land could desire," replied that beautiful one, to his impassioned eulogium, "in this hour of my triumph, I feel no other happy than me, my beloved Hermann. I think of my father, who has renounced me; my people, to whom I have become an alien."

"Thou hast found a new father in my person, Segest, and a new people in our gallant Cherusci, who have thee as a savior. And thou hast found nothing else, thou dear companion, to comfort thee? And with that he laughed in the joyousness of a heart that rests in the completeness of its aspirations."

"Hermann, my brave one!" she replied in accents that would have won the timid birds from their branches, "let us forgo this theme for one that is still dearer. How prosper the cause of freedom?"

"All has succeeded beyond our fondest hopes," Thunelda. Even the gods of Rome have leagued with us, and the command of our oracles Varus has marched into our toils. To-morrow he camps at Teutoburg; and there, if our people will, we shall see the end of his army. His army shall find a road that he has not, and the distant tribes have risen at my call; and the troops that have been sent to quell them shall never return to bury the bones of their leaders. To-morrow, Thunelda—to-morrow, Germany is free; and Hermann—what matters it of him after he shall have left his country to freedom? In the meantime, while thy love, beneath the roof of my father, there thou canst either welcome my success, or mourn my ruin, or bewail my glorious departure."

"I shall never bewail thy departure, Hermann; thy death or thy triumph shall equally be mine."

"Hast thou yet to learn the duty of a German maiden? Go—go! my Hermann thinks of the timid daughters of Italy. Thou shalt find me in the field; and where the spirit of our people fails, there shall I be, to turn them back. And thinkest thou that I could survive thy death, as well as the ruin of our liberties? Thy danger shall be my danger, and where thou faltest there I will die!"

"Then die with him even now!" cried a terrible voice that shook the forest leaves; and immediately a dark figure strove to strike Hermann, whizzed between the lovers, and slightly grazed the shoulder of Hermann. With the rapidity of lightning the youth gave back to the treacherous assassin at one time, and at another by the shadowy form of the fugitive, as he emerged from the deep forest for life and death was maintained, in which Hermann continued to gain upon his enemy; at last he poised his lance, and hurled it with such good aim, that the leg of the other was transfixed, so that he fell heavily in the midst of his career. Hermann planted his foot upon the recreant's breast, and drew his sword, and then, with a shout, he cried, "Thou hast heard my words—it is well; go, and reveal them when they are too late to profit, so that our enemies may feel the bitterness of death before it comes, his at least they owe to injured Germany." He spurred the traitor as he spoke, and turned away; while Rudiger, groaning under his wound, rose from the ground, and slowly dragged himself along the plain.

Three hours have elapsed since that encounter, and the scene and the actors have long since faded from the memory of the night. In the darkness of the night, upon the edge of which the lovers had held their interview, a meeting of the wisest and bravest of the Germans had been convened, and they were gathered upon the ruins of their fatherland; and the appointed hour was that of midnight, that even the sleeping birds might not hear and carry the tidings to the enemy.

The place of meeting was even more gloomy than the midnight hour that overshadowed it. It was a large, open space in the form of an amphitheatre, and having been formerly cleared of trees by the simple operation of fire, the blackened stumps that still remained had something unearthly in their appearance under the faint glimmering of the moon, and the everlastingly consecrated to religious purposes, as well as those of political convocation; and its gloom fitted accordingly with those of the solemnity of the occasion. The altar of the gods, which had been erected upon the ruins of the altar, was now a pile of human skulls, the ghastly relics of those captives who had been immolated to the god of battles, and there, now, dwelt nothing but the glow of love, and the tender smile she meekly rested her arm upon the shoulder of her beloved, and watched with silent fondness the changes of his expressive features upon his face. A higher emotion than even that of love seemed for the moment to transport him; and when he spoke, it was in hurried, broken utterances, and a pent-up heart, rather than a spontaneous communication.

## GOOD FOR OLD IRELAND.

### THE EMERALD ISLE BEATS ENGLAND IN A GREAT MANY THINGS.

Belfast's Great Shipbuilding Yards—Glenelagh's Immense Brewery—The Linen Industry—Limerick and Waterford Baco—What Ireland Makes to Genuine.

Most Englishmen are under the impression that the only thing in which Ireland beats them is in bogs and the number of its emigrants. And even among Irishmen themselves the belief prevails that in industry and commerce they take a very luck seat, says London Answers.

As a matter of fact considering the dearth of capital and political unrest under which the Emerald Isle labours, she has good reason to be proud of herself. Handicapped as Ireland is, she can boast of the largest ship building and the largest brewery concerns in the world, of supplying half the people of these islands with their linen cloths, tablecloths, handkerchiefs and shirts, of placing on their breakfast table the choicest bacon and butter—although these generally masquerade as products of Wiltshire and Dorset—and of beating the Scotch hollow with their famous "John Jameson."

There is nothing of which England and Scotland are more proud than their skill in building ships. But neither the Tyne, the Clyde, nor the Mersey can show anything equal to the shipbuilding yard of Harland and Wolff of Belfast. For four successive years this firm held the highest place in the world as regards the amount of tonnage launched. Only forty years ago the factory was so small that its total of employees amounted to less than 100 men. At present it employs 9,000, which probably means that it is the life and support of some 20,000 men, women, and children—the population of a GOOD-SIZED TOWN.

The works cover eighty acres, and include such a host of carpenters' and joiners' shops, painters' shops, cabinet-makers' shops, upholsterers' shops, boat-building sheds, drying kilns, engine works, etc., that the visitor thinks he is in a large manufacturing town, rather than in a single factory. All the ships of the White Star line were built here, including the famous Teutonic and Majestic. The largest vessel for commercial purposes afloat was completed at Belfast last year. She is now engaged in the cattle trade, and carries the enormous burden of 10,000 tons. Several gunboats and torpedo boats have also been built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff for the navy; and cruisers and battleships have been engaged by them. And we do not hear of that accident so common in the English fleet, the breakdown of machinery, ever occurring to those ships which have got their machinery in Belfast.

Nothing in the nature of "abohdy" ever comes from Ireland, in fact. That is why the Canadian, in his Irish frieze coat and Donegal stockings, defies the winter; why "Balbriggan" hose—a dozen pairs of which would wear as long as the Queen's reign—are imitated by not only English, but German manufacturers; why Irish tweeds find their way all over the Continent, and why Irish stout has a foreign export greater than the total export from England, Scotland and Wales.

Guinness's brewery hardly needs description. It is probably the best existing proof that Ireland needs a few dozen men of capital and energy. No commercial company in the world can show such a record as that of Guinness's. In 1850, for instance, the enormous trade of this firm may be underated from the fact that their products pay half a million pounds excise every year. Although only one out of 10,000 British breweries, they produce ONE BARREL IN TWENTY

of the total British brew. It takes 67,000 acres to grow the 2,500,000 bushels of barley (one-third of the whole crop) which they use every year. They have storage for 1,000,000 bushels of malt and 20,000 "pockets" of hops; they have nine miles of water mains, and 150 large steam engines, and 1,500 barrels of coal, 2,500 hands altogether, and have a printing press that turns over 100,000 labels annually. And they "lick creation" in making

Another industry in which Ireland excels is linen making. A London official writes that every high-class linen shirt sold in London and the North of Ireland, France has a reputation for turning out a finer quality than Belfast, but the Belfast "franchise" is really Irish, and that the interesting story is true of the Belfast manufacturer's wife, who brought home some beautiful handkerchiefs from Paris and asked her husband why he could not make goods like them. On examination he found they were part of a lot he had recently exported. The annual produce of linen must be worth little short of £15,000,000 and the size of the factories may be known from the fact that 9,000 hands between them.

Paraphrasing the saying that "what ever is best, we may truly say that whatever is Irish is good." Its Limerick and Waterford bacon has one rival—Wiltshire; and the quantities of Danish, while in England are the best proof of how it is appreciated. Unfortunately, some Irish provision merchants are intentionally or otherwise leagued together to defame Irish produce; and they sell the best Irish bacon under the name of Wiltshire, just as they sell thousands of tons of the choicest Irish butter as Dorset and Danish, while to the inferior grades, and no doubt to American products, they give the name of "Irish." Why do not the Irish dairies combine with the bacon and Tipperary butter, lanching off a few hundred pounds of which, or two ounces are equal to a pound of London bread and fat—and dining off Limerick hams.

There is one Irish product which Englishmen certainly appreciate, even un-

der its own patronymic. England drinks 3,000,000 GALLONS of Irish whiskey annually. Even Scotland takes 500,000 gallons from across the water. And this is one of the things in which all our Irishmen agree with their English neighbours, for they practically drink nothing but their own distilling, getting only 60,000 gallons altogether from England and Scotland. Probably Jameson's whiskey is the best distilled on the whole globe. It is the highest priced in the market, anywhere in bond. The produce of this article in Ireland, however, does not quite equal that of Scotland, chiefly because the Irishman only drinks about two-thirds as much whiskey as the Scotchman. There are twenty-seven distilleries in Ireland, which manufacture nearly 8,000,000 gallons annually. Four millions they drink at home; they send 2,000,000 gallons to England, over half a million to Scotland, and about a quarter of a million direct to the colonies and foreign countries. In eight years Ireland will have produced no less than £31,000,000 to the exchequer.

One last product let me mention. You may go to Carrara for marble; but if you want the most beautiful green serpentine in the world, you will find it in Galway; if you want black marble that cannot be equalled you can get it from the shores of Lough Corrib; and take home further studies to beat the beautiful red marble of Donagel, the blue and yellow marbles of Armagh, the purple and white of Cork, the variegated marble of Killybegs, and the most beautiful stones in the "Albert Memorial," in Hyde Park, are the four specimens of Irish granite; while the famous Egyptian obelisk, a perpetual illustration of the excellence of Dalkey granite.

## NEW IDEAS IN FARMING.

Incubating the Soil With Fertilizing Microbes.

Besides buying well-selected fertilizers, the progressive farmer of the future will also provide himself with bottled billions of the microbes which enable plants to obtain nitrogen from the air. It was a long puzzle to chemists to learn how nitrogen is absorbed. It was clear that under ordinary circumstances plants are unable to appropriate directly from the air the nitrogen they absolutely require for their growth. The air in the pores of the soil contains plenty of it, but the roots are not capable of causing it to become a constituent of the sap or fiber. Leguminous plants, such as beans, peas and clover, require a great deal of nitrogen, and it was of special interest to provide them artificially, if possible, with this important constituent. The mystery was dispelled by a recent discovery that the roots of plants capable of absorbing nitrogen bear little protuberances, and it is through these protuberances that the nitrogen comes to the plant. Further study has revealed the fact that the protuberances contain millions of bacteria, and that it is these bacteria that absorb the nitrogen and cause it to become a constituent of the sap in which it can be used by them. To the activity of these beneficent bacteria, plants—particularly leguminous plants—owing their vigorous growth and their existence in their present form. The plant life, in this view, is a result, an incidental product, of the vital process of the microbes, and of the fact that which could not be otherwise.

## A SINGLE DROP OF WATER.

The next step was to isolate, by methods with which bacteriologists are familiar, the varieties of bacteria suited to each crop, and to grow them artificially in pure culture. This has been done. A German firm breeds seventeen species of bacteria of the nitrogen-absorbing species and sells them to agriculturists in bottles under the name of "nitragin." A bottle containing some thousand billions of the useful bacteria and selling for \$125, will "inoculate" an acre of ground. The experience of farmers with "nitragin" is too brief to qualify them to speak with certainty of its practical utility. Some have obtained encouraging results, and others have not. It has been on the market less than a year and began to be used too late in the season for a fair test. "Nitragin" ought to be used before it is two months old, and its vitality is impaired, if not wholly lost, when it is four months old. It must be kept in a cool place, and is best applied, perhaps, at night, since it is injured by exposure to the light. Its function is to assist germinating seeds and small seeds and small roots to put forth the desired protuberances. It is accordingly useless for growing plants, and in soils already well supplied with nitrogen in the required form. Under favorable conditions several excellent results have been obtained. Cereals have not been found susceptible to its influence to an appreciable extent. Much remains to be determined as to the extent of its utility.

It is yet undecided, it seems, whether the seed or the soil is to be inoculated—whether the seed should be mixed with gelatine containing the "nitragin," or whether the "nitragin" should be mixed with a quantity of soil and the latter scattered over the area to be treated. In any case, agriculturists are to begin an interesting subject of experiment.

## HUMAN VOICE VARIATIONS.

It is not generally known that in the human voice, though generally but of nine perfect tones, there are actually no less than 17,597,186,044,515 different sounds. These effects are produced by 14 direct muscles, which give about 16,663 different sounds, and 30 indirect muscles which produce 73,711,223 sounds.

## THEIR RELATIONSHIP.

The Buvingtons keep up a very imposing establishment, remarked the gossip man who had just moved in the neighborhood.

They do that, indeed, replied the cousin, and my core's the one that's mostly imposed on.

## NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS.

Mr. Savery, What! Retrimming your last year's hat? You are an angel! Mrs. Savery, An angel, am I? Well, then, give me \$10 to try my wings.

## THE VILLAIN.

How do you get along with her little brother? Oh, he thinks I am the whole thing. He'd do anything for me. Been giving him candy? Naw. Cigarettes.

## WHAT AN EXPERT SAYS.

### CAPT. MAHAN'S OPINION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Two Strong Points in Favor of Our Navy—Long Service of British Seamen, and Early Promotions When Fit—Warrior H.

There is no American who knows more of naval matters than Capt. A. T. Mahan. Both America and England take off their hats to his superior knowledge. When he speaks both nations listen, as it is no wonder that when he gave his opinion of the English Navy to a correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle his remarks made a profound sensation in England.

Capt. Mahan, it may be mentioned, has just finished an exhaustive life of England's naval hero, Lord Nelson, which will be published in March.

"There are," said Capt. Mahan, "two strong points from which I think the British Navy will derive great advantage in future wars. One is the advantage gained by the long service of British seamen. Now in France, as I understand, when a man's raw period has passed, and he is just becoming a desirable quantity, his time is up and he is discharged. Not so with England, when, having been to the trouble and expense of training him, the Government, by the very reason of the long period of enlistment, is enabled to reap the benefits from this perfectly drilled man. In old times they depended for men on the merchant service, and on the press gang, a form of procedure that would not be tolerated in these days. It made recruiting a very simple matter. But what heterogeneous crew it brought together! Morals, intelligence or set standards of physical development could not be insisted on when numbers were imperatively required. If of an unruly kind, an iron, and oftentimes

## CRUEL DISCIPLINE.

forced the man into the required mold. The men of to-day are better treated than they were in Nelson's time, although, he himself was most careful of his crews.

"The second strong point is covered by the record of early promotions when fitness warrants it. A captain can attain command of a ship at a comparatively early age. Owing to the length of service, about fifteen years, passed in the grade of captain, an officer must become a captain by forty or he never becomes an admiral. In France the average age of becoming captain is over fifty. These two points weigh more with me than with any others in estimating the probable future efficiency of the British Navy in war. Officers are also under close observation, and when a young officer shows evidence of being a man of promise he is put in the way of a training that will eventually fit him for the higher duties and responsibilities of admiral. In the United States, on the other hand, a man of promise he is placed second in command of a battleship, where he becomes fully familiar with the duties which he will have to perform as a commander. In the British Navy, on the other hand, a man of promise he is placed second in command of a battleship, where he becomes fully familiar with the duties which he will have to perform as a commander. In the United States, on the other hand, a man of promise he is placed second in command of a battleship, where he becomes fully familiar with the duties which he will have to perform as a commander.

When asked what he thought of the ability of Great Britain to cope with the combined fleets of Germany, France and Russia, for instance—Capt. Mahan said:

## SHOULD HOLD ITS OWN.

"I have not the data at hand to answer that question, but it is not unfair to assume that a navy which is equal to two other powers in numerical and material strength.

In war, one whole is better than two parts, and sometimes very much better. One nation with one training, one purpose, and one chief language would have in combination an incentive that would make it superior to the others. History passes an unfavorable verdict on the preponderance depends on the number of battleships. I do not believe that torpedo boats are going to be as effective as is much said. By no means certain. This is a war, and it is not a matter of life or death, the last ships of the day, if the latter have plenty of sea room, and they cannot put a ship or a submarine down. Never before, the advancement of science and the exigencies of the times call for torpedo boats, and they are unquestionably a legitimate means of attack. I believe that the outcome of a naval war will be determined by the preponderance of battleships.

## THE NIGHT.

Och, blissin's on the frosty night, An' blissin's on the dewy morn'g. An' blissin's on the daffodil snow—France an' Russia, for instance—Capt. Mahan said:

## THE NIGHT.

The night might now its light to chafe, The sky come down to snow. If I were in my corner now, I'd say, With somebody I know.

The storm might now its light to chafe, The night might freeze the grass. If I could make that somebody's, I'd say, With somebody I know.

## THE LAWYER AND THE WIDOW.

A lawyer was questioning a widow the other day about her history. My history, she replied, is simplicity of self. My first was the happiness of my life, my second was goodness itself, my third—Excuse me, madam, interrupted the lawyer, but really we must here to guess chardons.

## SAW-MILLS IN THEIR JAWS.

Some large beetles are as good as saws. They seize a branch or twig with their deeply-toothed jaws and whirl around and around until the twig is sawn off. They have been known to saw off a large oak as an ordinary walking-stick in this manner.

## DENTISTS WILL DENT THIS.

Imperfect teeth are a sure sign of civilization. Perfect teeth are found, I'm told, only among savages.



## CURRENT NOTES.

A learned society is rather unfortunate, to say the least, when it is unlike to tell what its name means. This is the dilemma of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia. It asked the International Geographical Congress in London, last year, to give an answer to the question: "What is the true definition of the term Australasia?" The Congress being very busy with other matters had no time for this conundrum, and the question is still unanswered. The Australian geographers decline to accept the British definition of the word as given in the imperial statute, which declares that the term Australasia shall signify and include New Zealand and Tasmania as well as Australia. Why, ask the Australian geographers, should New Guinea, Fiji, New Caledonia and the other islands of the South Seas be excluded? In fact, no geographical societies and few writers accept the British definition; but confusion arises because everybody uses the word according to his own ideas of what it embraces. The Australians themselves have tried in vain to reach a common understanding. A geographical conference at Melbourne in 1884 argued the question, but failed to attain any conclusion, and none has been arrived at since, though the great society with its branches in all the leading colonies, said in its memorial to the London Congress that "we consider it a matter of daily increasing importance."

The fact is, there are few accepted boundaries for parts of the world considered in a geographical instead of a political sense. What is the geographical so-called natural division between Europe and Asia in the south-east? One famous authority says it is the Manjyst depression north of the Caucasus; another, that it is the line following the crest of the main Caucasus range and still another, that it is the southern boundary of Trans-Caucasia; and the latest edition of "Bevoeringing der Erde," which deals with the matter gives three determinations of the total areas of Europe, according as one or other of these boundary lines is accepted. There is no agreement even as to the number of continents, for some distinguished writers recognize only three—Euro-Asia, Africa, and America; and when they talk of the great divisions of the land surface, the number varies from five to eight, according to different writers. Perhaps in only one respect is this a matter of much importance. When a writer or speaker refers to a region, it is highly desirable to know how much of the earth's surface he includes under the name.

Until a half century ago there was much confusion in books and atlases with regard to the names and extent of the various oceans. The Royal Geographical Society of London appointed a committee in 1845, to settle these matters and the conclusions reached by the committee, with some modifications, were generally accepted and have proved advantageous. There is much less confusion with regard to the names and extent of land surfaces, but such as exists is not likely to be remedied unless some authoritative tribunal takes the matter in hand and the rest of the world accepts its decisions.

## HERE AND THERE A GEM.

Put feet in hot water, grease the chest and back with lard and ginger, and wrap over it a piece of warmed white sheet or roll wadding.

It is very pleasant to follow one's inclinations; but, unfortunately, we cannot follow them all; they are like the both-say by Cadmus—they spring up like each other's way, and fight—L. E. London.

After all, it is the divinity within that makes the divinity without; and I have been more fascinated by a woman of talent and intelligence, though deficient in personal charms, than I have been by the most regular beauty—Living.

I have no wife or children, good or bad, to provide for, a mere spectator of other men's fortunes and adventures, and how they play their parts; which, methinks, are diversely presented to me as from a common theater or scene—Burton.

Most biographies are of little worth. They are panegyrics, not lives. The object is, not to let down the hero; and consequently what is most human, most genuine, most characteristic in his history, is excluded. No department of literature is so false as biography—Channing.

Nothing can be more destructive to vigour of action than protracted, anxious fluctuation, through resolutions adopted, rejected, resumed and suspended, and nothing causes a greater expense of feeling. A man without decision can never be said to belong to himself; he is as a wave of the sea, or a feather in the air, which every breeze blows about as it listeth—John Foster.

The faculty of imagination is the great spring of human activity, and the principal source of human improvement. As it delights in presenting to the mind scenes and characters more perfect than those we are acquainted with, it prevents us from ever being completely satisfied with our present condition, or with our past attainments, and engages us continually to the pursuit of some untired excellence. Destroy this faculty and the condition of man will become as stationary as that of the brute—Douglas Stewart.

## PLATES HEATED BY ELECTRICITY.

Food is served in one of the London restaurants on electrically heated plates, so that the guests can eat leisurely and still have the viands continue warm until the close of the meal.

## KEEPING EVEN.

I tell you, I've lost a lot of books by lending them.

How do you fill the gaps in your library shelves?

I stick in the books I've borrowed.

## PRACTICAL FARMING.

### PRUNING TREES AND FRUITS.

In the matter of pruning, there is a difference between trees and small fruits that should be constantly kept in mind. All kinds of trees need pruning; but, as compared with small fruits and vines, they need it but moderately. In comparison with trees, shrubs, small fruits and vines apparently have more of the original curse resting upon them, or, to put it into other words, their natural habit of growth is such that it is a part of the function of the plant to make superfluous growth. The blackberry rootprongs, grows in massed confusion, and the shade, which it itself furnishes, causes the plant to thrive better, while the brush patch habit and the ample provision of thorns prevent destruction by animals. The vines of the grape use their climbing power and vine tendencies in their natural state to raise the plant to the light and the sunny side of trees, but in the cultivated state this tendency is objectionable and becomes a nuisance. The surplus growth is wholly unnecessary, is in the way of the planter, and can be advantageously pruned off. In trees, however, there is no such tendency to superfluous growth, hence they do not need so much pruning. It is true that among the different varieties of fruit trees there are some that make excessive growth and need extra pruning; but the greatest growers need nothing like as much pruning as small fruit plantations, such as raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants and the like. As a rule the effect of pruning upon trees is to produce a stronger and more vigorous growth of new wood. The same is true of small fruits. The strawberry is pruned by restraining the runners. Suppose you had planted one plant last spring. This summer it might possibly have set enough new plants to multiply to from seventeen to twenty-five. If these are left, it is likely that there will be that many hills of indifferent fruit. But if the growth permits the mother plant to fasten down but three or four plants around her, pruning off the other runners, the mother with the four plants around her will plant clusters of fine berries and the five plants will have greater vitality. If in the raspberry or blackberry an old cane or hill of canes is retained there is a good growth for next year's fruit, and enough bearing wood left to produce say 1,200 berries, they will be under-sized because the plants are over-loaded and would not make over eight quarts; moreover, the hill would not produce more than about one-tenth as many new canes for the next year's crops as it did this year.

But if, after the bloom appears, its bearing is reduced to one-third, and the bearing capacity of the hill should be from one-half to three-fourths of that above indicated, the planter would get about the same amount of fruit with more than double the amount of new growth, and the severe pruning in removing the half would be a benefit. The same rule holds good with the grape, and it is advantageous to prune quite severely. But when we turn to the apple or cherry tree, such annual cutting back would often practically destroy the tree.

If from a third to a half of the tops of fruit trees were lopped off annually the loss would be supplied at a rapid rate with water sprouts, and when these in turn were cut off, the sprouting impulse would only increase still more. The strongest and most vigorous water sprouts produce fruit buds sparingly, if at all. The rule is that they do not bear any fruit. They are but a rapid wood growth to repair some damage and should be done carefully at the start and if it is not begun young, but is resorted to later after much dense wood growth is started, it should be done moderately, and increased gradually, so as to insure the vitality of the trees. Trees not so severe as to cause water sprouts to appear on the pruned tree as a quick repair of the damage done. If pruning is begun when the trees are small and the knife used separately, the buds being rubbed off when they are not wanted, this affords the ideal method of doing the work. Nevertheless, in large orchards, where tree growing is done on a large scale, it would almost require sitting up nights to attend to it. In some seasons it is advisable to cease pruning altogether, because the series of seasons is such that there has been an excess of terminal wood growth, and more pruning would only cause the trees to push forward a still stronger growth, and discourage bud formation for fruiting altogether. On the other hand, when there has been a long period of drought, and under these conditions growth is usually retarded, pruning is an aid to stimulating it and as a rule weak growths do not produce the best and most vigorous fruit buds. The better fruit trees usually have moderate growths, and as a rule where trees plainly show male and female bloom, the most fertile and the best fruited are found on the growths of moderate vigor and the greater percentage of them is female; the male bloom being the most abundant on the weaker growths. This class of buds produce inferior fruits, and are the lowest in percentage of fertile blossoms. With these facts in mind the pruner should remove the weaker class of shoots. Where trees are inclined to over-bear, pruning off fruit spurs is an excellent method of reducing the fruiting area of sorts having this tendency.

### PEACH CULTURE.

The peach next to the apple is the most important fruit grown in our country. But its culture is greatly neglected by many otherwise good farmers. Why this is the case it is difficult to understand when we consider its wonderful adaptability to almost all soils and climates. The peach has many things to commend its culture to public favor.

1. It bears fruit soon after planting. Put a pit in the ground just where you wish it to grow, cultivate it well, and you can begin to eat the fruit the third year. It bears as quickly as blackberries, raspberries or most of the small fruits. In this respect it has a great advantage over the apple, which requires several years of growth before it makes much return.

2. Its season is well extended. By planting several varieties, it is not difficult to have peaches from the tree for four months, or one-third of the year.

3. There is always a good market for fine peaches. All know how abundant peaches were the past season, yet even medium-sized ones brought as much per bushel as wheat, and the finest peaches were worth two or three bushels of wheat.

4. Peaches will grow well on land that is too rough and rocky to be cultivated with profit in grain. In fact, the peach flourishes best on rough land. Land that is worth only a few dollars per acre will grow as good peaches as the best farm land.

5. No other fruit is more certain. A peach tree under proper cultivation will bear every year if the buds and blossoms escape frost. It is the only fruit that does not require a long dormant period, but this does not often happen, not more than once in twenty years. But on the other hand, it will survive quite a hard freeze when in full bloom, and during cold weather than any other fruit at this trying period.

6. No fruit keeps its taste better or is more easily preserved either by drying or evaporating. The canned peach is always regarded, not simply as a luxury, but as a necessity in every home.

This is a very brief summary of some of the good qualities of the peach. In our next article we shall try to give some hints about its cultivation, drawn from many years of experience.

### A SUGGESTION.

Farmers are not so often annoyed by visits of their neighbors' chickens to their fields as are the city dwellers, and those who live in city suburbs. In some localities this chicken visiting becomes a trying nuisance.

The following is related of a down east farmer who was much annoyed by feathered visitors to his barn yard. The uninvited chickens would not only ruffle the feathers of those that were there by right, but would feed upon the corn that the good farmer threw to his feathered creatures with a liberal hand.

Instead of attending meeting last Sunday the aggrieved farmer remained at home, determined to take radical steps to rid himself of the great evil. He took a pint of corn and through the center of each kernel he bored a hole. Then he took some silk and fastened a short piece on each kernel. On the free end of the thread he attached small slips of paper, on which, among other sentiments, was inscribed: "Truth in the Land is our only hope." "We do not cast our bread upon the water for broilers." "No free meal tickets." and "Please keep me at home and do not come to my house." At the time the neighbor's chickens gathered in the good farmer's barnyard and swallowed the kernels to which the sentiments were attached. It did not take the chickens that drew prizes long to reach their separate roosting places and the town was aroused by the sight of fowls making tracks through the by-roads with their long, thin, white, wake flattered slips of white paper.

The good farmer's barnyard was respected the next day.

### FILLING A BULLDOG'S TEETH.

An Operation That a Scranton Dentist Did With Result, Not Success.

A powerful and ferocious bulldog, owned by Dr. Ward of Scranton, Pa., enjoys the distinction of having a good filling in one of his incisors, and a good many citizens, who have caught a gleam of the gold in his mouth, wonder how the filling was done. Some think it was done through hypnotic influence by the doctor over the dog, while others insist that it was through the dog's implicit obedience to his master's command.

The bulldog's name is Gem. He is as ugly in appearance as a prize winner in a dog show. His nose is a mass of wrinkles, and his eyes have a wicked gleam for any one but his master and Mrs. Ward. His affection for them, however, knows no bounds. When Gem was discovered one day clasping his muzzle between his paws, rolling over and over on the floor, and moaning, his mouth was examined, and it was found that there was a big cavity in one of his incisors. It was decided that a dentist should be consulted. The dentist found that it would be necessary to use a rubber dam, and he promised to fill the cavity provided Gem was etherized. This was done and the operation was considered a successful one although Gem evidently thought otherwise. Some time afterward the filling came out, and Gem's last state was worse than his first, for he refused to submit to another operation with ether. At the first sniff of the anaesthetic he not only added a score of wrinkles to those already in his nose, but showed signs of being so dangerous a way that the dentist refused to proceed. Dr. Ward insisted that he could make Gem stand on the table and have the tooth filled without wincing. The dentist was dubious about trusting his hand between the brute's jaws, but finally consented to try.

Gem was put on the table and his master stood in front of him, kept his eyes fixed on Gem's, and told him to open his mouth. Gem did so, and a rubber dam was soon adjusted in place. The dentist set to work with the instrument of torture called a burr, and one of Gem's ears went down in a threatening way, while the other remained cocked up as mightily as possible in alarm. He kept his eyes fixed on Gem's, and kept his eyes fixed on Gem's, that never wandered from his master's gaze. The attitude of Gem's ears provided a good deal of amusement, when the burr touched a spot close to the nerve. When both ears went down, the dentist knew he had gone so far as Gem's nature would let him go. Gem's eyes never wandered from the doctor's in the hour and a half the dentist was at work. Gem stood the final polishing, and when his master gave the word for him to get down from the table, Gem danced with demonstrations of joy at his release. Since that day he has no trouble in masticating the biggest beef bone.

### THREE WORDS ADDED.

Did you hear what Brief, the lawyer, has for his motto?

No. What?

Where there's a will there's a way to break it.

## HOUSEHOLD.

### CHILDHOOD TO GIRLHOOD.

When the daughter is stepping from childhood into girlhood, it is not only, as a rule, a period of awkwardness and uncertainty for the girl, but it is a moment of great anxiety for the mother. It is an age when a child is ungainly and angular and less lovely than at any other time in her life. A time when a certain shyness begins to manifest itself and raise a faint veil between the young developing mind and the parents or friends of childhood.

It is a time when the mother should try to retain the fullest confidence of the child, and constant watchfulness regarding mind and body is most essential. At this period of transition girls should not be subjected to any overviolent exercises, or gymnastics or skipping, running or any extreme physical exertion, for they are easily fatigued. Cold bathing should by all means be avoided, for an ill-timed shock to the system may cause a life-long misery.

It is extremely unfortunate that just at this age, from fourteen to sixteen, the most educational work is usually pressed upon girls. Unwise pressure of study at this age may do much mischief. It would seem as though some reform in the educational system at this period was a crying need. Indeed the health and welfare of the mother and daughter of the land depend upon it in no small measure. Too many mothers selfishly insist upon their trying time; but let me urge you as mothers, and as you love your children, leave them not to ignorance, but to the gentle, kind voice, give them simple but invaluable lessons from the best book of life, which you have learned from experience.

### EARLY SLEEP FOR CHILDREN.

"It is criminal economy to attempt to save a little money by not giving every child in your family a bed to himself," was the strong way in which a physician put it the other day, addressing a woman's club on "Some of the Important Little of Children's Health." Another thing emphasized was the need of early sleep. "It is so easy to let a nervous child lose sleep in the early evening, when he or she should be hard at it," said the speaker. "When a physician prescribes some important remedy that must be taken and which is not pleasant, a mother feels that it is time well expended to coax and wheedle, and even bribe the little one to swallow it. Spend just as much thought and effort in getting your child to sleep every night, if he does not fall off his chair at the evening meal from drowsiness, as the normal child should. Give up concerts, theatres, parties, anything till you have secured for the nervous, twitching boy or girl, the benign habit of sleep. Coax him to his room, give him a cool sponge bath, tuck him in his single bed, with a light wool blanket over him, beside the sheet, and in a lowered light sit by him and talk to him till he is quieted. Tell him gentle, soothing words, nothing to excite his imagination, and when he is finally asleep, have the room, cool, dark and quiet. Don't let him try to sleep in a room which has been a sitting room all the evening, without having it thoroughly refilled with fresh outdoor air, which may be accomplished by throwing windows wide open for fifteen minutes."

### FOR BREAKFAST.

Corn Cakes.—One quart of sifted meal, one teaspoonful of each of salt and soda, and butter-milk to make a thin batter. Bake or fry on very hot grid-iron.

Buttermilk Biscuit.—Three cupsful of buttermilk, one of butter, half a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make dough stiff enough to admit of being rolled out into biscuits.

Baked Eggs.—Grease well a dish or pan, with butter, break into as many eggs as you wish to cook sprinkle over a little salt and pepper and place them in the oven a few moments, they are very good if well cooked.

Ham Toast.—Mix with one tablespoonful of finely-chopped ham, the beaten-up yolk of an egg, and a little cream and pepper, heat over the fire and then spread the mixture either on hot buttered toast, or on slices of bread fried quite crisp in butter; served very hot.

Fried Crisp Bacon.—Remove the rind and cut up several slices of bacon, scatter in the frying pan and fry gently. Beat up six eggs, add to them salt and pepper, pour over the bacon, let it set nicely and turn. Have ready slices of toast, on which lay the bacon and eggs, pour over a little melted butter.

Pancakes.—The yolks of two eggs, beat them up lightly, add a pint of milk and a little salt, and flour enough to make a thin, smooth batter. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and stir a change you can put in some chopped meat or oyster for each fritter, for those that like oysters.

Egg Toast.—Cut some small slices of bread, brown and butter. Take the yolks of hard boiled eggs, put in a bowl with salt and pepper, melted butter, rub together and spread on the toast. Set where it will keep warm. Put a teaspoonful of milk in a saucepan with salt, butter and a little corn starch. Have the whites of the eggs chopped, and dropped in the sauce-pan, let boil and pour over the toast.

### A HOME MADE SEWING BASKET.

Procure a good-sized piece of firm, heavy pasteboard or cardboard, cut from it a perfect square, six inches square, and four pieces for the sides, measuring six inches wide at the bottom, nine inches wide at the top, and about four inches high. The measure-

ments must be perfect and the sides must be carefully measured and divided so that each slant is of the same length. Cover the five pieces neatly on both sides with cambric, saten or cretonne, and if wished all the edges may be bound with broad ribbon. When this is done the basket may be put together. The sides are first sewed together, fastening with a few stitches at the top corners and a few at the bottom; then the bottom may be fastened in. Now we have a basket measuring six inches square at the bottom, nine inches square at the top and about four inches high. Inside on the sides, should be fastened two small cushions for pins, a pocket for the thimble and a small flannel needle-book with pinked edges.

A very pretty basket of this kind was seen recently. It was eight-sided and covered with dark red silk. The tiny needles and thimbles were fastened to red silk, and the entire basket was bound with red satin ribbon. Such a basket is harder to make, as one must be very careful to have each side of the cretonne let down the same length. Each side of this one measured two inches, which made the bottom sixteen inches in circumference. Each of the side pieces was about three inches wide at the top and three and one-half inches high.

### TWO APPLE RECIPES.

In spite of their name, apple biscuits do not belong to the bread family at all, as neither flour nor yeast enters into their composition. Peel and core some ripe apples and reduce them to pulp, flavor with essence of lemon and mix with warm water with their weight of powdered sugar; drop on plates or into paper cases and dry in a slow oven for several days. The heat should never be sufficient to bake, only to dry them. When thoroughly dried they should be packed in glass or tin for winter use. Appricots, pears, raspberries, strawberries, plums, etc., may be done in the same way.

For apple bread boil a dozen good-sized apples that have been carefully peeled and cored, until they are perfectly tender. While still warm, mash them in double the amount of flour, and add the proper proportion of yeast. The mass should then be thoroughly kneaded with warm water as the juice of the apples will make it sufficiently soft. It should be left to rise for twelve hours, then formed into loaves, and baked in a quick oven. Apple bread was the invention of a scientific Frenchman, and it has always been highly commended for its healthfulness.

### RESULTS OF EXERCISE.

Said to be the Panacea for All Ills—What Sandow Says.

Sandow lays down the following rules:—

All men and women unless they are afflicted with organic disease can be strong and healthy if they will. The majority of men and women are too self-indulgent. They eat, drink and sleep too much. There is only one absolutely curative remedy for both, and that is exercise. By that I do not mean that people should overtax their physical energies to attain health and strength. On the contrary, I insist that the process should be gradual. The lighter the exercise to begin with the better. Increase the amount as your strength increases. Never through pride or any other reason strive to do that which you cannot without extreme effort, perform. A man or woman should always feel better and stronger, not weaker, after taking exercise outdoor or indoor.

Exercise, judiciously taken, I believe to be the panacea of all ills. If any man primarily sound physically will follow the systematic course of training that I have pursued I will guarantee he will become stronger and healthier than his fellows.

The rules are simple and easy to follow. Fat men and women should avoid, or rather decrease by degrees, all rich substances of any kind. Lean people should partake of these in moderation. Both can partake of juicy joints, but they must be from the sheep or from the cow, not from the pig. Seasoning in the way of salt, pepper, or sauces. These create an unnatural thirst which nothing but copious draughts of liquor of the purest quality can quench. Too much liquid overworks the kidneys and liver and indirectly affects the heart.

Never sleep more than eight hours a day. Eat regularly and at stated intervals. Walk a mile or more after each before attempting any labour, physical or mental. A jaunt of two, three or five miles in the afternoon, when nature is at her best, will not harm you a particle. You are to be governed entirely by your powers and nature, will tell you when you have had enough. The exercise with light dumb bells for an hour or two every day, with frequent intermissions for rest. In this way you will develop the muscles of your body, and it is only a matter of time before you will find a twelve-month by the improvement in your condition. Of course a quick bath—a shower is the best—and a vigorous rub down should be taken after exercise.

### CLEANING EYEGLASSES.

One would think that anybody could clean a pair of spectacles, but an optician says it is comparatively seldom that the operation is performed quite as effectively as it ought to be. He claims that the people in the factories where the glasses are made know how best to keep them in condition, and the way in which they do it is to use a damp cloth to clean off the dirt, and then wipe the glasses dry. If they are very dirty wet the tips of the fingers with soap, rub them on a case of soap, then rub the soap over the surface of the glasses, rinse in clean water and dry them. This thorough cleaning will save a great deal of eye strain. Another point of equal importance is to have the frames properly fitted; not only when the glasses are bought, but also when the frames have become bent from handling. Every pair of glasses should fit as comfortably as a glove or shoe. They should never cut the nose. When the eyes are becoming sore the frames are not properly fitted. The trouble can usually be remedied by bending the frame into the right shape. Sometimes it may be necessary to change the frame by having a rule the frames can be bent to fit.

## PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

### INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Kerwood has telephone connection. A lock-up is to be built at Bradford. The population of Manitoba is 193,425. A black fox was recently shot near Galt.

St. Thomas is organizing a hockey league.

No vacant buildings are to be had in Arkona.

At Sutherland's Corners oil is to be prospected for the first time.

The street railway line in Kingston is to be extended.

A steel bridge has been erected over the river at Severn.

Bread is six cents a loaf in Alvin and Petrolia.

Paris is talking about buying an electric plant for itself.

John Foley, of Frelton, was killed in a runaway accident.

Craighurst has a Literary Society in process of organization.

Henry Ogglestone, of Kinnmount, committed suicide by shooting.

A fine new school of England rector has been built at Kars.

"Corn Huskers" is the name of a club organization in Watford.

Thompson's bottling works at Kingston have been destroyed by fire.

Woodstock is trying to prevent the dismemberment of its town bond.

During November 2,819 cars of cattle passed through St. Thomas in bond.

A Prescott man has been fined \$18.35 for chopping the tail off his horse.

The late Governor Fraser, of Fredericton, left an estate worth \$11,500.

The stables of the American Hotel, Montreal, have been destroyed by fire.

A number of Simbra farmers beat and light their houses with natural gas.

Rev. R. R. McKay has assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist church, Woodstock.

Residents of Parry Sound complain because the new railway does not touch their town.

The Norwich avenue Methodists of Woodstock are talking of building a new church.

According to a by-law of Prince Albert, all animals attached to a sleigh must wear bells.

Rev. E. C. Currie has been installed a pastor of the Windham Centre Presbyterian church.

Ottawa has just organized a Literature Club, containing the names of the best known ladies in the city.

At Hamilton the shafts of a luggy caught in the balloon sleeves of two women and knocked them down.

Mrs. De Yoe, while getting off the train at Oil City the other day, fell and broke both arms at the wrist joints.

Reeve Webster, of Moss, recently purchased a 100-acre farm in the Bohwell tract for \$12,000. He is now offered \$10,000 for the property.

### ROYAL LIVES AS RISKS.

Large Insurance Placed Upon European Signatures.

A peculiar and little known branch of insurance is that, indulged in by private persons who insure the lives of royalties for their own benefit. From the standpoint of the individual, it is of course, pure speculation. The royalty insured may obligingly depart this life shortly after the insurance is effected, in which case there is quite a respectable sum netted; or, on the other hand, he or she may persist in lingering to a good old age, when the insurer benefits but little. But taking out a policy on the life of a royal personage is, on the average a pretty good "spec."

This is how it is done: You, gentle reader, wish to insure the Prince of Wales; we will say, for the sum of £500. You fill up a personal form for that amount in the name of "H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, etc., and forward it to a company which accepts the kind of insurance. All companies, it must be noted, do not issue policies on royalties lives to private individuals, but many in quite the first rank do.

On receipt of your proposal the company will inform you of the rate per cent. at which the premium will be charged; then, if you are willing to pay this rate, with the usual high one, a policy will be issued in the usual way. Most policies of this kind are "without profits"; that is, there are no bonus accretions.

Although there are no statistics on the subject, and accuracy of statement is therefore impossible, it is quite improbable that the life of H.R.H. Majesty, the Queen, insured hundreds of times in this manner. The same thing is true to a modified extent of most of the royal family.

The Duke of Cambridge, for instance, has been for the past twenty years a favorite "subject" with insurance speculators. The reason is obvious, but the rate is, as may be supposed, very high. Many companies also accept proposals on the lives of members of foreign royal houses.

A few days ago a policy on the joint lives of the Duke of Cambridge and the Queen was placed on the market for the sum of £1,600 with the market. The Hanoverian monarch is dead, and the policy will be paid on the death of the former. It fetched a large sum. On the same day a policy on the joint lives of Her Majesty, the Queen and the Duke of Cambridge was also disposed of.

### MR. GRATEBAR TO PHILIP.

In a general way, Philip, said Mr. Gratebar, it may be said that opportunities exist everywhere; but they exist for those only who are qualified to seize them. And opportunity is a very shy thing. Philip—the hunter must be ever ready to shoot.

### GETS ALONG WITHOUT WAGES.

The czar of Russia receives no salary. His income arises from 1,000,000 square miles of land, which he inherits with the crown. His average income is a trifle more than \$30,000 a day.



# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff's Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 5c.—solid newspaper measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

### THE C.P.R. AND THE KOOTENAY

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway company for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1896, has been published, and contains the following significant paragraph which may be taken as the company's views in regard to the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The report says:—

The company has been at a great disadvantage in reaching the traffic of the mining districts of Southern British Columbia, in having to depend upon steamboat connections compelled by other parties. The rapid growth of the traffic, the high rates exacted, and the inadequate service performed, led our directors recently to negotiate for the purchase of the entire property of the Columbia and Kootenay Navigation Company, consisting of seven steamboats, ten barges, mechanical shops, office buildings, warehouses, etc., and to put under contract for immediate construction three additional steamers for service on the Arrow and Kootenay Lakes. You will be asked to approve the expenditure of \$280,000 for the boats purchased and under contract, and for a tug boat and barges that will probably be required.

In the event of the establishment of direct rail connection with the mining districts, both from the east and the west, this steamboat property will still have ample occupation, for the extraordinary system of navigable waters in Southern British Columbia will afford for many years to come the most feasible means of connection with many of the important mining sections. But even with these important additions to its facilities for handling the traffic of the mining districts, your company will continue at a disadvantage in competing with the American lines (which have already reached Nelson, Rossland, and other important centres in these districts) until it shall have direct railway connections of its own. Until then the greater part of the mining traffic will be beyond its reach, and will continue to be, as at present, carried by American lines southward.

Your directors are strongly of the opinion that any delay in securing your interests in that direction will be extremely dangerous, and that unless your company occupies the ground others will, the demand for shipping and travelling facilities being most urgent. The directors feel that they cannot too strongly urge the immediate construction of a line from Lethbridge to a connection with your Columbia & Kootenay Railway at Nelson, a distance of 325 miles, and anticipating your approval they have already taken steps towards commencement of work on the opening of spring.

The unfavorable conditions which have prevailed for the past three years have prevented any effective action towards providing for the traffic of the mining country, but the directors feel now that the improved position and prospects of the company, together with the magnitude of the interests at stake, will fully warrant this important step. The interests of the country at large are so much concerned in this question that your directors confidentially expect reason and assistance at the hands of the Dominion Government.

"The interests of the country at large are so much concerned in this question" that the people of Canada desire that the Government shall construct the railway and thus protect them in a measure from further railway monopoly. The C. P. R. do not wish the Government to construct the railway.

We shall soon see whether the people or the C. P. R. have more weight with the Government. The people have more faith in Government operation than in government control over the C. P. R.'s operation.

### QUEEN VICTORIA.

J. Castelli Hopkins, author of "The Sword of Islam," "Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone," etc., in his new work entitled, "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," gives what may be called an Imperial history of the Queen's great reign. His well known British views have the fullest scope, in the handling of such a subject, and he carries the reader not only through the pleasant and useful days of Her Majesty's life, the wonderful happy married years, and the record of the Queen in her control of foreign affairs and influence over her ministers, con-

temporary sovereigns, leaders at home and abroad, but into the various countries of the Empire—Ireland, India, Canada, Australia, and South Africa. In these latter chapters he traces the forces of the Queen's name and personality and the influence of the monarchical institutions upon the development and progress of the British Empire. His chapter upon the Queen's influence in the United States is of special interest, and incidentally, the author's reference to George III in the opening chapter and dealing with the continuity of the monarchy may be given here as his style and method of literary description:

"George III was brought up in utter ignorance of constitutional rule, of the history of European governments, and even of the conditions under which he should have been guided. With all these early deficiencies, however, he proved himself a thorough Englishman, and all the more so for possessing the faults as well as the virtues of such a character. He voiced the prejudices as well as the determination of the people. He was temperate, frugal, devoted, courageous, affectionate, and hard working. And in the war policy against the American colonies he represented the feeling of the nation as a whole—feelings which not even the thundering echoes of Chatham's magic voice could away in the opposite direction. It is forgotten now or partially cancelled in the mass of hostile literature created by a split in the race, that the King of England acted from as patriotic motives, in that memorial struggle with the thirteen colonies, as ever actuated a ruler in history. He believed the prosperity of the Empire depended upon the maintenance of his American dominion as ever Abraham Lincoln felt the prosperity of the great Republic depended upon the preservation of its union.

For years by the pure force of his will he preserved in these unfortunate hostilities, but in doing so he was emphatically the leader of the masses in England as against the classes. 'But before I hear of any man's readiness to come into office,' he once wrote Lord North, 'I will expect to see it signed under his hand that he is resolved to keep the Empire entire.' Writing on June 12th, 1781, he declared that 'we have the greatest object to make us zealous in our pursuit, for we are contending for our whole consequence, whether we are to rank amongst the great powers of Europe, or be reduced to some of the least considerable.' Again on November 3rd he wrote to Lord North, 'I feel the justice of our cause; but I put the greatest confidence in the valor of our army and navy, and above all, in the assistance of Divine Providence. And, whether his policy was unwise or not, in its ultimate result, the motives of George III seem to have been worthy of a king, while his character deserves far greater praise than it usually receives."

The illustrations in the book contribute a pictorial history of the reign. The Royal Family, the leaders in many branches of the National life, and all the Queen's Prime Ministers are given. The preface is eloquent to a degree, and characteristic in every way of Lord Dufferin's powers of description. In it he deals with our relation to Great Britain and the States, and speaks warmly of the Queen's great qualities and career, while at the same time expressing thorough confidence in the author's ability to handle the great subject.

Boys are like railroad cars, because sometimes they can only be kept on the right track by the proper use of switches.

Mr. Prendergast, of St. Boniface, ex Member of the Legislature of Manitoba, has been appointed a county court Judge.

If wisdom's ways you'd truly seek,  
Five things observe with care,  
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,  
And how, and when, and where.

Mrs. Nansen, wife of the famous Arctic explorer, is the owner of a remarkable carrier pigeon, which, after being away from his home for nearly two years, winged its way back over a thousand miles of frozen waste and yet another thousand miles of ocean and forest and plain. Under its shining white wing it brought a note from Nansen telling his wife that he was well and that the expedition was doing finely.

# R. BOGUE

A Cap of Souris Flour at Right Prices.

## - STOVES -

New Stock of Silver Plated Goods.

Skates! Skates! R. BOGUE.

Sir Richard Bethel, at one time Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, is the author of the well-known complaint, attributed to various clever people. Leaving a country hotel where he had been staying, he said to a friend, "I came here for change and rest. The waiter kept the change and the landlord the rest."

Many of the American newspapers are just now learning for the first time, and from an English law publication at that, that many years ago Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President-elect, was admitted to the bar and for a long time was the only woman who practiced in the United States. There is great surprise at the revelation, which is made more interesting by the statement that few lawyers in the country are her superior in legal learning and ability.

The latest device of a Paris paper for attracting readers is the engagement of two eminent physicians to attend gratuitously upon its yearly subscribers. Recently the manager of the paper gave notice to one of the physicians "not to prescribe for X any more. His subscription has expired." The doctor replied: "So has X."

The sixteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. R. company for the election of officers and the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of April, next, at the principal office of the company at Montreal. At the meeting the shareholders will be asked to approve an arrangement for working the railway of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Company for a term of five years, the Company acting as agents and assuming no financial responsibility. The agreement is substantially the same as that with the Calgary and Edmonton Company which was approved at the last annual meeting.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Noxious Weeds and How to Destroy them." This is the third edition of this pamphlet, which has been published and distributed by the Provincial Government, and this latest edition contains later and additional information regarding this important subject. The pamphlet contains a number of illustrations showing some of the bad weeds, so that those who do not know the weeds by appearance will be able to recognize them from the descriptions and illustrations given. Full descriptions of all the noxious weeds known in Manitoba are given, with practical information for their eradication where they have gained a foothold. This pamphlet should be in the hands of every North-West farmer. No good farmer will allow weeds to rob him of part of the profit which he should receive from his crop. Weeds extract the moisture and vitality from the soil, which should go to the crop. The more weeds the smaller will the yield of crop be. This question of noxious weeds is a matter which western farmers require to study carefully, as the custom here, of cultivating large areas in a rapid manner, has been favorable for the production of weeds. In some districts weeds have gained quite a foothold, and it will require constant attention to keep them down.

The inauguration of McKinley as President of the United States for the next four years took place on Thursday, March 4th, at the Capitol.

Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in Manitoba and the North-West, who is now in Great Britain, writes that he has received several large contributions, one of four hundred pounds sterling, on behalf of the North-West Church and Manse Building Fund. He has also interested many congregations in the House Mission work of the North West.

Mr. Geo. Green has been appointed by the Bradley-Garriett Co., of Brantford, Ont., as agent for this district for their publication, entitled, "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign." The work is one which should be in the library of every British subject, and is of especial interest owing to the approach of the diamond jubilee. An interesting review of the work may be found elsewhere on this page, and a perusal of the same will be profitable to our readers.

The last issue of the North West Territories Gazette contains the official notice of the appointment of the commissioners to consolidate the Territorial Ordinances. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to choose the following:—The Honourable Hugh Richardson, of Regina, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories; The Honourable Edward Ludlow Wetmore, of Mooseomin, Judge of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories; and Charles Courcelles McCaul, of Calgary, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

The islands of the world have been giving much trouble of late. The last war in the far east was forced upon China by the island kingdom of Japan. Next the island of Cuba starts a rebellion, quickly followed in the same line by the Philippine islands, and now the island of Crete has started an insurrection which has threatened the peace of all Europe. What island will be next heard from? I wonder. One point about all these wars and insurrections is the underlying principle of the desire for liberty. It was the insurrection in Corea which gave Japan a *casus belli* for declaring war against China. Japan hoped by driving the Chinese out of Corea, to step in and control that country herself. She succeeded in the first part of her programme, but the Russian stepped in and gobbed up the results of Japan's conquest. The struggle for liberty is still going on all over the world, and in these closing years of the nineteenth century, dark oppression still rules over a large portion of the earth's surface. So far as the Cretan question is concerned, it will likely be settled without a general war. The consequences would be too awful to think otherwise for a moment. It is not two nations, but half a dozen or more powerful nations which would be involved in case of a general war, and the thing is altogether too appalling to be considered possible. The very enormity of the interests involved preclude the possibility of a general war.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

**The Queen's Jubilee.**  
Old England calls upon her sons  
To honor England's Queen.  
Her sons respond, and daughters, too,  
To keep her memory green.  
With loyal hearts and ready hands  
The Empire's children stand,  
Prepared to do, prepared to die  
For Queen and native land.  
For sixty years our country's flag  
Hath borne o'er earth and main  
The name of Empress, Queen beloved.  
With neither spot nor stain,  
Long may it bear Victoria's name,  
Long o'er us may she reign,  
And for her Empire, broad and grand,  
May she new honors gain.  
Upon our Queen, our country, flag,  
God's blessing ever rest.  
With peace and plenty everywhere  
Her people's home be blest.  
God save the Queen, her people pray,  
From hearts sincere and free;  
God save our loved Victoria,  
And crown her jubilee.  
REPEAT.  
Victoria! our Queen beloved  
With loyal heart and hand  
The colonies and fatherland  
United by three stand.  
F. H. T.

**Stony Beach.**  
Mr. A. Haggerty can congratulate himself on the success of the dance held at his place recently. Dancing commenced at an early hour and kept up until the wee sma' hours, when all departed for their homes well pleased with the evening's enjoyment.  
Mrs. Wm. Downs, of Buffalo Lake, has been visiting friends at the Beach for the past few days.  
The snow still continues to come, but our settlers are anxiously looking for spring.

**Buffalo Lake.**  
A very enjoyable evening was spent at George Francis' ranch, formerly the McCoy place, on Friday, February 19th. Dancing was kept up right merrily from 8 p.m. until daylight and there was not even a board broken in the floor. The music was supplied by Messrs. Toms and Hawkins, and very good it was. A large number came from Moose Jaw and everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The funny part of it was that some of the guests forgot the night and had to be pulled out of bed. How's that for high?  
The boys think the sun will remove the snow from around their horsepower easier than they can shovel it away, so the have decided not to chop any more until spring.  
Some of the boys are anxiously enquiring whether there will be any football this spring. I think it would be advisable to have a meeting soon and discuss matters.  
Don't forget to have your bluestone ready before you start seeding. Smoky grain is not the best kind to have, and it can be avoided by the liberal use of bluestone.  
Look out for the date of a grand entertainment to be held in Hudson church some time this month. The proceeds will be applied on the Buffalo Lake building fund.  
There seems to be a lot of traffic on a certain trail that passes a little south of Jas. Bayne's. We can't help seeing your big team Tom.  
Hugh Gilmore is stabling his colts which have been running all winter. He reports horses that are out to be in fairly good condition.  
Robt. Franks has been laid up with la grippe, but is now convalescent.  
Frank Brown has returned from the Capital.  
Wm. Barlee has made up his mind not to return to Buffalo Lake as he had intended, but is going to remain in British Columbia.  
March came in like a lion, let us hope it will go out like a lamb.  
Teacher.—"Now here is an example in mental arithmetic: How old would a person be who was born in 1868? Tommy.—"Please mum, was it a girl or boy?"  
A large number of Buffalo Lakeites attended the old timers' banquet and had a good time.  
AGRICOLA.

**They Wouldn't Hear Him.**  
Aggie invited her young man to supper. Everything passed off harmoniously until the seven year old brother broke the blissful silence by saying:—  
"Oh, ma, y'r ougter seen Mr.—  
the other night when he called to take Aggie to the drill. He looked so nice sittin' longside of her with his arm—"  
"Fred!" screamed the maiden, quickly placing her hand over the boy's mouth.  
"Y'r ougter seen him," continued the persistent informant after gaining his breath. "He had his arm—"  
"Freddie!" shouted the mother, as in her frantic attempt to reach the boys auricular appendage, she upset the contents of the teapot.  
"I was only just going to say," the half frightened boy pleaded between a cry and an injured wince, "he had his arm—"  
"Frederick," thundered the father, "leave the table!"  
And the boy did so, exclaiming as he went, "I was only going to say Mr.— had his army clothes on, and I leave it to him if he didn't."

**WAGHORN'S GUIDE** A PORTFOLIO TO THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES 50c  
WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

## Canadian Pacific Railway

To accommodate the people who have to leave the rigorous climate of the N. W., excursion tickets are now on sale to

**- CALIFORNIA -**  
A land now clothed in the fresh verdure of spring. First class sleeping accommodation at lowest rates.

**Tourist Car Accommodation Through.**  
Passengers desirous of a short, refreshing ocean voyage can take one of the splendid equipped steamers from Victoria, or can go one way returning the other.

Excursions to Hawaiian Islands. The Paradise of the Pacific. An island of Perpetual Summer.  
Excursions to Japan. The land of flowers, fans and butterflies.

European Passengers going via C. P. R. have choice of five Atlantic Ports and twelve lines of ocean steamships.

Steamers to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton and the continent every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

**Lowest Rates.**  
Quickest time to the Kootenay. Rossland, Nelson, Sandon and the Sticuin country reached in 24 days. No Stop-overs.  
Apply to your nearest Agent for pamphlets descriptive of all countries, or write to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw, or to ROBERT KERR, Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

**The Popular Route**  
TO  
**St. Paul Minneapolis Chicago**

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

**Fullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars**  
ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

**TORONTO, MONTREAL, ETC.**  
And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

**OCEAN PASSAGES**  
And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China, and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

**Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.**

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or  
H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.  
CHAS. S. FFE, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

## The D. & L. Emulsion

Is invaluable. If you are run down, as it is a food as well as a medicine.

**The D. & L. Emulsion** Will build you up if your general health is impaired.

**The D. & L. Emulsion** Is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

**The D. & L. Emulsion** Is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada.

**The D. & L. Emulsion** Is a marvelous flesh producer and will give you an appetite.

50c. & \$1 per Bottle

Be sure you get the genuine **D. & L. Emulsion** BARK & LAMBERT CO., LTD. MONTREAL.

## THE SLATER SHOE

### "The Craft of St. Crispin."

—A pictured history of the Shoe from the 3rd century to date. Full of foot facts about leather, shoe ruin and longevity, tricks of the last, foot forming influences, styles and colors of latest shoes, etc.

Copy free from agents or makers of

### "The Slater Shoe."

Write for Catalogue to Geo. T. Slater & Sons, Montreal.



*Moose Jaw, N. W. 7*



Balmoral Castle, Nov. 3, 188—.

— Co.

I am commanded by her Majesty to request your attendance at the castle on Wednesday, Nov. 7, as her Majesty wishes to purchase several pieces of jewelry.

These same favored servitors of the Queen were not only not above accepting tips, but expected them. Every servant in the house from the steward to the humblest stable hand, expected something if he could by any possibility extend a courtesy, no matter how slight.

"After selecting eight or ten of the most expensive articles, with the simple formula: 'I will take that,' or 'You may lay that aside,' she turned her attention to the lower-priced goods. Then she examined with less care, but asked

The singular punishment for bigamy in Hungary is to compel the man to live together with both wives in one house.

of the earth's surface that have not been explored.

in somewhat different form.

the wings.



One of the most interesting of Glasgow enterprises is what may be designated as municipal time for the entire city. Some years ago the experiment was tried of placing municipal clocks at important positions all over Glasgow and regulating them by synchronization. The present scheme is much more elaborate, and is nothing less than the establishment of a system of standard time by means of electrically controlled clocks regulated every second from the master clock at the observatory. A regulating clock, directly controlled from the observatory, has been placed in the city of Glasgow, and from this city three circuits of public clocks at various points in the city. In the meantime, nearly about a dozen clocks have been procured from Glasgow, and successful, the corporation intends to install from 200 to 300 18-inch dials, thus forming a reliable system of standard time for all parts of the city. The operation of the circuit will involve the use of sixty-one miles of wire. It is proposed to include time-keeping in private houses.

**"A. M. C." MEDICINE CO.,**  
**378 St. Paul St., Montreal.**  
**Medicines expressed to any address on order.**

How could a headless body think?



100-444444-100



# Blue... Stone

Is now in Stock.

We could only secure a limited supply. If you want to secure your supply leave your order now.

## Garden Seeds

will arrive in a few days. We will have a full line of bulk seeds at grower's prices. All fresh and new.

## W. W. BOLE.

"We lead in Toilet Soaps."

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is dead.  
Rev. Mr. McLeod left for his home at Sintaluta on Friday evening.

President McKinley has summoned Congress to meet on March 15th.

Master Herb Hinchey, of Broadview, is visiting his sister, Mrs. L. Moore.

Great Britain has notified the Transvaal republic that the aliens act must be repealed forthwith.

Mrs. Dan. McLean returned home on Saturday, after spending a few days with friends at the Capital.

Owing to the serious illness of his wife, Mr. Wm. Moffatt returned home last week from his visit to friends at Clinton, Ont.

The case against Chas. Hammill for unnecessary cruelty to animals has been dismissed by the Police Magistrate owing to want of jurisdiction.

The Patrons of Industry have ordered a car load of flour which will be distributed amongst the members of the order. It is expected to arrive in a few days.

The Great Falls and Lethbridge railroad has been declared a bonded line, and the branch, which is now a narrow gauge, will be made a standard gauge during the coming summer.

Mrs. Scott, of Wolsley, arrived in town on Saturday morning and will spend a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Thoroughgood, before proceeding to Maple Creek, where she will visit other members of her family.

The Moose Jaw Presbyterian congregation can now congratulate itself upon being self sustaining, the Presbytery at its recent meeting having decided to drop it from the list of those augmented from the Home Mission fund.

The hockey match Tuesday evening was won by the town team by 5 to 2. This is the last match of the competition for President Leary's prize, which consists of seven gold pins. The town having won two games out of the three, they were awarded the pins and the championship for the season.

The long looked for Presbyterian Journal, which has been in the hands of the publishers for a number of months, is now announced to be ready for distribution about the 1st of May. Those desiring copies of the same can leave their order with Rev. J. C. Cameron or Mr. Hyslop, who will forward it with the congregational order.

Prince Albert is to have another election. This time it will be to fill the Assembly seat rendered vacant by the resignation of J. L. Reid to take a position under the North-West Government. There are candidates galore for the seat, and the contest promises to be as interesting as the bye-election in December last.

Master Emory Young, of Regina, who recited in the Moose Jaw Presbyterian church some years ago, won a Demorest gold medal in Winnipeg last week. Master Young won his silver medal in Nebraska seven years ago, and owing to his father and family having removed from there to Regina the same year, he did not, until last week, have the opportunity to compete for the gold.

Definite information comes from Ottawa to the effect that the Minister of the Interior has recommended to Council the appointment of Jas. A. Stuart to be Deputy Minister of the Interior and Lucian D. partments. The present Deputy, Mr. Burgess, will be placed in charge of Dominion Lands. Mr. Hayer Reed was offered superannuation or an inferior position at \$2,000 a year. He will not accept the inferior position but prefers superannuation.

Wednesday next in St. Patrick's Day. Winnipeg is to have a new opera house to be called the Grand.

The Territorial famine fund is nearing the four thousand dollar mark.

Canada's total contribution to plague stricken India now exceeds \$100,000.  
Mr. Wm. McDonald has returned home from Roche Perce, where he was engaged in coal mining.

The evangelist, Mr. Moody, who lately celebrated his sixtieth birthday, has been presented with \$30,000 by friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

J. A. Calder, school inspector, will probably be employed entirely in Northern Alberta in future, as there are now sufficient schools in operation from Olds north to employ all his time. Edmonton will be his headquarters.

Mr. C. R. Devlin, Liberal member for Wright, resigned his seat last Friday, and has been appointed immigration agent to Ireland at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. Nominations to fill the vacancy takes place on Tuesday, 11th inst., and the election on the 23rd.

Mr. Jas. Bole sustained severe injuries in his arm and shoulder one evening last week, by falling on the ice on the curling rink. While the ice was being cleared after an "end," a stone was pushed against Mr. Bole, causing him to fall with much force. Leader.

Mr. J. H. Jacobsen, artist, arrived in town on Monday and is putting one of his cabinet desks in the Ottawa Hotel. Mr. Jacobsen has followed this line of business successfully for over twenty years, and is quite reliable. His charges for advertising space are moderate.

Owing to there being no Prince Albert train last week, Rev. Mr. Lee was unable to return home. He stopped over here and conducted the morning and evening services in the Presbyterian church, preaching two very able sermons which were much appreciated. He left for Regina on Monday evening.

The annual Canadian Pacific Railway report for the year ending December 31st, 1896, shows gross earnings of \$20,681,596; working expenses, \$12,574,015; net earnings, \$8,107,581. Total surplus, \$1,706,772. For the half year ending April 1st, a dividend of 26 cents will be paid on preferred stock and 16 cents on ordinary stock.

The members of the R. T. of T. spent a very enjoyable time last Tuesday evening, after the regular lodge meeting, when all kinds of games were participated in. Coffee and cake was served by the ladies during the evening. The lodge seems to be in a flourishing condition, a large number of initiations having taken place lately.

In aid of the proposed English church at Buffalo Lake, a seasonal programme of songs, recitals and magic pictures will be given by local talent, aided by a number of talented townsfolk, in the Huron church hall, Buffalo Lake, on Wednesday next, March 17th, at 7 p.m. Refreshments will be provided. Admission 25 cents. We hope our friends will be more favored by the elements this time.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen visited Nashville, Tennessee, last month to attend the wedding of Lady Aberdeen's brother to a southern belle. Last week the Governor General and Her Excellency were the guests of Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefort at Washington. On Wednesday evening the Ambassador gave a brilliant reception for his distinguished guests. Several small dinners and other entertainments were tendered the vice-regal visitors, including an informal visit to President and Mrs. Cleveland.

In a private letter to his father, Mr. Norman McLeod, who was shot at Grenfell on Christmas day, states that the doctors have been unable to locate the bullet by means of the X rays. They would not apply the process strong enough for fear of placing his life in jeopardy. Mr. McLeod's nerves have been almost wrecked by the shock he sustained and fears are entertained of his non recovery. In addition to the pain he suffers by reason of the bullet, he imagines there is a man following him all the time to do him bodily harm.

President Cleveland has vetoed the immigration bill. This is the bill which was intended to restrict immigration into the United States and to which was added the Corliss amendment which would exclude Canadians from obtaining employment in the United States. The bill provided that immigrants who could not read and write in some language, should be refused admission. Mr. Cleveland says: "In my opinion it is infinitely more safe to admit a hundred thousand immigrants, who, though unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work, than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control, who cannot only read and write, but delights in arousing by inflammatory speeches, the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult. Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers." He denounces the Corliss amendment, which excludes Canadians from obtaining employment in the United States, as "illiberal, narrow and un-American."

WADDILL—At Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, March 9th, the wife of Jno. Waddill, of a son.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 Years the Standard.

Over \$40,000 have been received for the India famine fund at the Montreal Star office, up to Friday last.

Supt. Perry, of the North-West Mounted Police force, has been transferred from Regina to Calgary.

As a result of the publication of the American Government southern crop report, wheat declined 1 1/2 cts. yesterday.

The Western Milling Company's flour mill, at Regina, is reported to be closed, and will be offered for sale by public auction in the near future.

Mr. Sam. McLeod has purchased the planing mill of D. L. Shannon & Co., at Prince Albert, at the very low price of \$4,000. The property is said to be worth \$12,000.

Old Party (highly moral)—Do either of you boys say highly words? Little Jim—Well, yer see, I ain't much of a hand at it, but Bill is a dandy. Cuss for the lady, Bill!

The weather for the past two weeks has been very sharp, the thermometer dropping as low as 34 below. Several falls of snow have also taken place, and the oldest settlers cannot remember it ever being so deep on the prairie before.

The work of equipping the stock cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway with air brakes and automatic couplers is progressing rapidly and this season all the cars will have undergone the change. This will greatly facilitate the shipping of stock from Western Canada.

An Ottawa telegram says: Minister Fisher has made further provision for cold storage facilities on ocean going vessels by contracting with the Dominion Line for the equipment of three vessels to Liverpool, with accommodation for 250 tons in cold storage. This will mean three sailings per week.

The annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society is called for March 17th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the town hall. It is to be hoped that the members will not fail to be present and that the society will commence its work for the season of 1897 under most favorable auspices.

It was just thirty-four years last Wednesday since the marriage of the Prince of Wales to the young Danish Princess, who has become probably the best beloved woman in all England. The Prince of Wales will be 56 years old in November, and the Princess will have rounded her 53rd year a month later.

It is reported from Rome that an apostolic commissioner for Canada has been appointed; and further that an investigation has been ordered into charges made against many bishops and priests in Quebec of having interfered in politics and threatened electors to influence votes. The appointment of a commission of cardinals to investigate these matters, and the sending of a papal legate to Canada, is looked upon as a serious rebuff to the Canadian hierarchy.

Mr. F. Steele, of Steele & Co., Winnipeg, passed through Moose Jaw yesterday morning en route to the Kootenay. Mr. Steele is extensively interested in the Ibbex Sloane mine, which promises to return big dividends in the near future. He left a couple of samples of the ore at the dining hall. The samples are not very large being about six by eight inches square, but they are very heavy, together weighing about 125 pounds. The ore is estimated to yield from \$85 to \$95 per ton silver and about \$75 per ton lead, besides being heavily charged with gold and other mineral deposits.

The people of this district are complaining considerably about the deep snow, but if misery likes company they can console themselves upon the fact that their lot is not as bad as it might be. Nearly all this week and part of last, the Soo line has been blocked between Estevan and North Portal, and the train service completely tied up. The depth of the snow in some of the cuts is reported to have been from twenty-five to forty feet deep. This may be a slight exaggeration, but nevertheless Moose Jawites may be thankful that their lot is not cast at Estevan or Portal.

President Cleveland has vetoed the immigration bill. This is the bill which was intended to restrict immigration into the United States and to which was added the Corliss amendment which would exclude Canadians from obtaining employment in the United States. The bill provided that immigrants who could not read and write in some language, should be refused admission. Mr. Cleveland says: "In my opinion it is infinitely more safe to admit a hundred thousand immigrants, who, though unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work, than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control, who cannot only read and write, but delights in arousing by inflammatory speeches, the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult. Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers." He denounces the Corliss amendment, which excludes Canadians from obtaining employment in the United States, as "illiberal, narrow and un-American."

**Curling.**  
On Saturday night a large crowd assembled to see the final game for the Ross trophy between Annabell and Lang. After an exciting game Annabell finished 5 points up. Considerable interest was manifested by the onlookers and at the close Annabell received hearty congratulations.  
The Milestone competition has now narrowed down to Bunnell and Milestone. On Tuesday Bole shipped Baker's rink against Bunnell and lost by 12 to 14. Last night Milestone met Gans and defeated him 17-5. The final game will be to morrow night.

**Come Now, Try Them!**  
An offer every reader of THE TIMES should appreciate. This offer stands open until March 1st, and not later. There will be sent to any address in Canada (postpaid), 2 boxes of that famous remedy, "Dr. Allen's Pearly Pebbles," for the small sum of 25 cents only. Weak men, women and delicate girls, who want blood in their veins, be strong and be in the best of health, should now grasp this wonderful offer in a lifetime. Let us see if you shall take advantage of this price by addressing now and at once. Allison Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.  
P.S.—Remember "Dr. Allen's Pearly Pebbles" retail for 65c. single box. Never was such an offer made by any firm in Canada as this one. SEND NOW. 32-39

**Suitings!**  
**Suitings!**  
CLOTHING AND TROUSERINGS.

NEW SPRING STOCK just arrived consisting of all the latest and noblest goods for spring and summer wear.

**- HATS -**  
We carry a fine assortment of Wakefield's and Leslie & Co.'s in all the latest styles and shades.

**R. L. SLATER,**  
Fashionable.....Clothier.

**LUMBER**

From this date while stock lasts till the close of March, I will sell in yard for Spot Cash at the following rates:—

Dimensions up to 20 ft.	\$18.00.
Boards, " "	18.00.
Shiplap, " "	20.50.
Flooring, " "	24.00.
Coast edge, grain flooring, ceiling S.I.S. and siding, " "	26.00.
Cedar shingles, " "	2.75.
Lath, " "	4.00.

These prices are for purchases of \$5.00 and upwards. Cash must accompany all orders for rail shipments. Special quotations for car lots.

**H. McDougall**  
Moose Jaw, Feb. 26th, 1897.

**For Cash**  
**- Only -**

Since opening up in Moose Jaw we have done, to some extent, a credit business, but have, after six months' experience, come to the conclusion that it would be more satisfactory to our customers, as well as ourselves, to adopt the cash system, as we are thereby relieved of considerable loss through bad accounts. Therefore, in the future we will do a strictly cash business, and guarantee perfect satisfaction and low prices. This week we are making a specialty of fish. We have on hand a large variety, including white, pike, salmon, pickarel, solids, flounder, gold eye smelts, herring—smoked or fresh.

**J. H. SMITH,**  
Butcher, Main St.  
WAGNORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 56

**Cash : Clearing**  
**- SALE -**

**For One Week.**

**Now for real....**  
**.. Bargains**

We mean it! Our stock must be reduced and money we need; besides space must be made for new spring goods just coming in.....

**Our Entire Stock**  
of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Gloves and Mitts, Men's, Women's and Children's Felt Boots and Slippers; all will be sacrificed to meet every cash buyer for one week.....

**M. J. MacLEOD.**  
**SPOT CASH**  
**. PRICES .**

We are now putting in a full stock of lumber, lath, shingles, windows and doors, mouldings, fence posts, hardwood, lime, in fact everything in the wood line required for house and carriage building. Wood cut or in cord lengths; all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for cash only.

Boards, any dimensions in lots of 500 feet and upwards, \$18.00.  
50 cts. extra for delivering around town.  
\$20.00 per M. extra for less than 500 ft. lots.  
Shiplap, \$20.00.  
Siding, flooring, ceiling, \$25.00.  
Special prices given on car lots.  
We also have in stock chop and wheat meal.

**E. SIMPSON & CO.**  
P.S.—Platform scale for sale cheap.

**FREE \$1,840 in PRIZES**  
as follows—  
12 Ladies' or Gent's Bicycles Value \$1,200.  
  
"GENDRON" guaranteed one of the best wheels made, sold by D. H. ADAMS, Winnipeg, AND  
24 Gold Watches Value \$600  
Ladies' or Gent's size, Hunting Case, Keyless, guaranteed time-keepers, —AND—  
12 pairs Silver Cream and Sugar Value \$40.00  
A TOTAL VALUE OF \$1,840 Given away in one year FOR  
**ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS.**  
Prices will be awarded first of each month, commencing March 1st. Save your Royal Crown Soap Wrappers and send for particulars to  
Royal Crown Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
The wrappers of no other soap but Royal Crown, whether made by us or not, will be received.

**Oysters!**  
**.. Oysters!**

**SERVED** at all hours on the shortest notice, in first class style, in a first class parlor, at Sanders' Oyster Restaurant, Main Street. ---

**--- LOWEST PRICES ---**  
Don't forget that we have constantly on hand a fresh and well assorted stock of all kinds of confectionery, apples, oranges, lemons, etc.; also best brands of cigars and cigarettes. ---

**W. C. SANDERS.**  
Don't Ask Credit. You'll Not Get It.

**TEACHER WANTED**  
For Caron school district, holding second class certificate. Male preferred. Apply, stating salary required, to  
**A. H. POWELL,**  
36-8 Secretary Caron School District.

**WANTED.**  
Intelligent men with good education to whom \$600.00 and expenses for the first year would be an inducement. Write with full particulars. THE MANAGER, 49 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

**WANTED.**  
Old established wholesale house wants one or two honest and industrious representatives for this section. Salary \$12.00 a week to start with. Drawer 29, Brandon, Ont.

**STOCK FOR SALE.**  
A few good milk cows; one team heavy draught horses, four years old; and one thoroughbred shorthorn bull, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw, Assa.

**TEACHER WANTED.**  
Teacher wanted for the Carmel public school district. Duties to commence about the 15th day of April, weather permitting, and continue for the term of six months. Apply, stating salary and grade of certificate to CHAS. SMITH, Secy-Treas. Carmel S.D. No. 194, Box 52, Moose Jaw. 35-36

**TEACHER WANTED.**  
Teacher wanted for Buffalo Lake School District No. 119. Duties to commence 12th of April and continue for six months. Applications to be in before March 25th, stating salary expected and certificate held. JAS. FRANKS, Secy-Treas., Point Elmd, Assa. 35-37p.

**TEACHER WANTED.**  
Teacher wanted for Westview School District No. 256. Must hold second or third class certificate. Duties to commence April 1st and continue for seven months. Apply, stating salary, to J. A. MAHABO, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Assa. 35-37p.

**Help Wanted—Female!**  
WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy home work. Child can do it. No Scheme, Books or Peddling. This is bona fide. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Masonic Temple, Camden, N.J. 45-1y

**WANTED.**  
Earnest men and women to circulate "The Sword of Islam: or Suffering Armenia," a thrilling book. Graphic account of the eastern question, the Turk, Armenia, and Mohammedanism with illustrations. Numerous startling illustrations taken on the spot. 448 pages, only \$1.90. Agents make \$15 to \$30 weekly. Books on time. Prospectus free to canvassers. THE BRADLEY GARNETT CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

**Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.**  
Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee carries "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," into every home. Persons who never sold books take orders fast. Preface the most eloquent of Lord Dufferin's achievements. No book so highly praised. We need more canvassers. Easy to make \$15.00 to \$30.00 a week. Books on time. Prospectus free to canvassers. A trial will cost nothing and it may fill your empty pocket book. THE BRADLEY GARNETT CO., Ltd., Toronto.

**MORTGAGE SALE**  
Under and by virtue of the Land Titles Act, 1904, and in pursuance of the direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson, the following property is offered for sale, namely, the south-east quarter of Section thirty, in Township sixteen and Range twenty five, west of the second Meridian in the North-West Territory of the Dominion of Canada, and that offers for the purchase of said property be made at the office of Messrs. Hamilton and Robson, Auctioneers, Regina, Saskatchewan, on the 20th day of April, A.D. 1897, then or thereafter application will be made to a Judge of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territory for an absolute order for foreclosure of the above mentioned land.  
Dated this 28th day of February A.D. 1897.  
**AIKINS, CULVER & MCLENNAN,**  
Solicitors for Mortgagees.